mittee five to three. He (Mr. TATLOR) was against any report, and was against any bill being introduced at the present time on the subject.

After a short debate, the amendment and bill were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Invaild Pensions was ordered to be relieved from the consideration of several petitions, and some reports and bills of an unimportant character were disposed of.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bili to secure the eale transmission of the mails of the United States on railroads.

Mr. O. said that as the bill had reference to the difficulties at Erie at the present time, he hoped the bill would be passed without delay.

The bill was then read by the Clerk. It provides, in the first section, that any person who shall obstruct the railroad on which the Postmaster General shall transport the United States mail, or shall advise others to place any obstruction on or across such railroad so as to hinder or delay any mail of the United States, unless in obedience to the decree of some court within the jurisdiction, or other legal authority, shall be guilty of a mislemeanor, to be fined in a sum of not less than \$100 or imprisoned not more than — days. The second section provides that persons may be held to bail for such charges.

Mr. RITCHEE would rather that the bill should be printed.

orinted.
Mr. HIESTER moved that the bill be referred to the
Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid

on the table. He considered that the House had no jurisdiction in the matter.

After debate on points of order, the question was taken on the motion to lay the bill on the table; which was negatived—yeas 57, hays 106.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, said it was well known to every gentleman in the House that the mails had been, and were still, seriously obstruction of the mails on act of Congress to punish the obstruction of the mails on the railroad. If a committee of the House had reported a bill for that purpose, it was one of the highest duties of the House to act promptly on the subject. If there was a violation of right, and an injury to the public of a higher grade than another, it was the stopping of the mails which, when conveyed on railroads, conveyed passengers as well. It was done by miscreants, who ought to be hung up by the neck, if they could pass a law sufficiently strong on that subject. He therefore moved the previous question.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded (Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, in the chair) to consider the deficiency bill. The period for debate on this bill having expired at the last rising of the committee, the five-minutes rule was adopted. Considerable debate arose on the subject of appropriations for deficiencies in the estimates for the erection of the custom-house at Wilmington, Delaware. Several amendments to the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means were agreed to; but the bill was not finally disposed of when the committee rose, and the House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

By Mr. PRATT: The memorial from journeymen gold beaters, Hartford, Connecticut, calling the attention of Con-grees to the importance of continuing the duties on gold and silver leaf.

and silver leaf.

By Mr. DISNEY: The memorial of S. W. Pomeroy, a citizen of Chio, asking for the indemnification for spoils committee by France prior to 1800: referred to the Committee of the Whole, to whom the bill on that subject was referred. Also, memorials from cuizens of Cincinnai, asking Congress to aid in the construction of a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side: referred to the Committee on Roads and Capals.

WAS committed to the Jail of Haltimore City and we county, on the 5th day of January, 1854, by Isaac Cook, esq., a justice of the peace and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a ranaway, named Francis Johnson, who says he is free. He is of dark complexion, aged between 37 and 49 years, and 5 feet 8½ inches in height. Had on when committed, a light drab frock coat, red fennel shirt, gray pantaloons, old black hat, and coarse boots; has a large scar on the left temple, and a sear on the forehead over the left eye, a whitlow on the end of the left thumb.

The owner (if any) of the above-described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DANIEL E. MYERS, Isa 25.—leowit

HE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA; new revised edition, now in course of publication in Edinburgh. Imported, for sale, at a much-reduced price, by LITTLE, BROWN, & CO. Cacyclopedia Britannica; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and ecclaneous Literature. Eighth edition, greatly improved, and might up to the present time. Edited by Thomas Stewart Trail, D., F. R. B. E., &c. With upwards of five hundred engravinas. This colifion has undergone careful revision and extensive alteraus, so as to accommodate it to the improved taste and advanced in igence of the times. The editor has secured the co-operation of the stemient living authors, who have contributed treatises in the stemient living authors, who have contributed treatises in the stemient living authors, who have contributed treatises in the stemient developed the stemes. The science, literature, the aris, manufactures, mmerre, statistics, and general knowledge, to supersede those wendered obsolete by the progress of discovery, improvements the arts, or the general advancement of society, unprovements the arts, or the general advancement of society. rts, or the general advancement of society.

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Jan 24—172weo

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Jan 14—co2w

NOTICE.—The books and accounts belonging to the estate of the late William Fischer have been left with W. C. Zung Langer, Stationers' Hall, adjoining the frying Hotel, who alone is an therized to receive and receipt for moneys due the estate.

HARRIET PISCHER,
Executiv.

colored larerans k lace relis k lace relis ch embroidered handkerchiefs ach embroidered handkerchiefs and desirable articles, to with many other seasonable and desirable articles, to respectfully invite the attention of the ladies. HGOE, BRO. & CO.,

DELLA! BELLS: RELLS:—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of church, factory, steamboat, forzy, lecomotive, school-house, and plantston bells. These bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has been rong a few years. Springs are afficied in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These bells are manufactured from the best stock, and are cast in iron cautings. At this foundy these were first used, and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warranty that if church bells hereak within one year from date of purchase, with fair mange, we will recast without charge. The tone of all bells is warranted. Nearly \$500 bells have been cast and sold from this foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiestly. We have filten gold and silver media, awared from their superiestly. We have filten gold and silver media, awared from the various fairs, "for the best bells for somotousness and purity of tone." We pay pertuduit attention to esting up peaks of the strike is the largest establishment of the hind is the fulled States, and has the largest assortment of bells in any of the States. Old bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levals, companess, &c., constantly on hand. Address.

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## CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1864.

Congress Tuesday.

Pacific Railroad Company. A bill to increase the compensation of certain clerks

was considered and passed. The Nebraska bill was taken up; and, after some depate, it was postponed until Friday next.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned. ant reports from the committees had been introduced, Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Territories, reported sas. Mr. English, of the same committee, introduced a this side of the Atlantic. minority report of his own to amend the same. Mr. to the 14th section, providing that nothing in the bill in the East and in British India. Those unfortunate In- of time north of 36 deg. 30 min.; but the South stand on should be construed to legalize or establish slavery within dian populations will be stirred up with the sword. The a position in regard to it of which we approve—the right either of the said Territories. The bill and amendment "English alliance" with France is just as ludicrous, and of self-government, and the right of the people to deterwere referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state far more uncertain than it was in the days of Louis mine for themselves the question, without being tramof the Union. Mr. Olds reported a bill making the ob- Philippe. Stocks fall heavily in London; and money melled, dictated to, or restricted. struction of the mails on railroads a misdemeanor; which loans rise to six per cent, interest, and will rise to seven, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into committee on the deficiency bill, which gave rise to considerable debate under the five-minutes is the most terrible which ever overtook those bloated agitation of the Wilmot proviso, an inquiry may not be rule. The bill was not disposed of when the commit-

### The Nebraska Debate.

The question of referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole was then taken, and affirmed—yeas 108, nays of the bill was referred.

In committee of the subject will be resumed and continued until the question is settled. The postponement took place at the special request of Mr. Chase, who had the forced, however, to admit that he was not prepared to nations. inswer the facts and authorities and arguments of Mr. Douglas without further time for investigation. This was a humiliating confession to be made by a senator who had deliberately prepared and sent to the world an address in which he professed to discuss freely the questions involved in the Nebraska bill for the enlightenment of the country. It was the highest possible compliment to the speech of Mr. Douglas that its facts, authorities, and arguments were so conclusive that Mr. Chase was compelled to beg time to make up a reply. The Senate finally granted the request of Mr. Chase and gave him until Friday to recover from the effects of the terrible assault made upon his address and his abolition position by Mr. Douglas, and to learn something authentic and reliable on a question on which he now seems to be deficient in information.

We were much gratified on yesterday to see the Hon C. C. Clay, ir., in the Senate. His non-attendance for the past two or three weeks has been caused by the serious illness of his family, who, we are happy to learn, are now convalescent.

At the request of several gentlemen who feel an inerest in the Erie difficulty, we insert a detailed history and explanation of the troubles. This article gives the view of one side of the question. As we are not disposed to engage in the controversy, we shall not hesitate to present the other side of the case, if it should be de-

# Neutral Rights.—The War in Europe and Asia.—The Cession of Jamaica.

It is very evident that the American people, in that alm security of freedom and plenty which is their lot, are about to behold in the Old World the drama of a terrible and a universal war. Many questions will be involved in that great issue. Nationalities, socialities, personalities, cruelties, ancient wrongs, and modern prejudices will no doubt be mixed up with it. We, as Americans, have to avoid two things : interference from the instincts of freemen in behalf of democracies, and mere drawing-room disgust for such punishments as long oppressed nations may feel justified in inflicting. Mr. Jefferson, while in Europe a minister of the United States, the sake of restoring peace and quiet, the temporary exand in the midst of the Reign of Terror, adopted this ourse. It is quiet, resolute, and American.

But, at the same time, there was no man so acutely alive in his day to the interests of American commerceto the insolence of monarchs, at war the one with the other, assuming to interfere with the commerce and just can flag—and may it always be most keenly sensitive!—
than Mr. Jefferson. Andrew Jackson, indeed, too,
the public in one will please make early settlement by
sab or notes, as it is necessary that my business should be speedily
etted. in the polite negotiations as to the French spoliations, of that State. was his worthy and gallant successor. But, to prevent the possibility of further spoliations on our merchant marine, it is needful that the American people should comprehend the chivalry which guides the President its being admitted as a free State, even though its south-

the possibility of further spoliations on our merchant mains, it is needed that the American people should comprehend the chivary which guides the President as a fire State, even though its south and sustains this in it.

What policy may be that of the President in the coming straight of these versat Emopean and Asiatic populations we are not prepared to state. But two facts, indicated by our recent mains, temp at the consideration of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the consistence of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the consistence of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the consistence of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the consistence of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the consistence of the subject. One is, the alliance of Sweden and Demark to protect neutral consistence of the consistence

ficult, from the fickle nature of these barbaric pop- 1850, all parts of the country united in the election of ent creed. In Hayti, the majority being black, proscribe ulations, to determine. But the turmoil, what- General Pierce to the presidency in 1852. ever extent it may take, is evidently upon us. The commerce of the Atlantic, and of the Mediterranean, and of the Pacific, and, indeed, of every sea on mise is evident; although the latter was not expressly rethe globe, is involved. And although to day we do not pealed, but taken as the line to work to as near as posintend to embarrass the reader with subjects so compli- sible. cated and requiring such careful consideration, it is evi- If the Compromise of 1920 was unconstitutional, was it may show itself hereafter in some other form; and the dent that the commerce of the United States should be not the Compromise of 1850 equally so? This question safely and strenuously guarded. The President is, we was raised, but virtually withdrawn, and the constitution believe, alive to the fact, and is preparing to take those ality conceded. bold and caudid positions which have hitherto won such In 1854 it becomes necessary to organize a Territory or

avoid the responsibilities of being an American states-

But, flinging aside other considerations, let us think for one moment of the position of Great Britain. It is manifest proposed new Territory. that Jamaica is worthless to us; and it would be just as monreport from the War Department, communicating information in relation to the improvement of the Arkansas to permit "fillibuster" expeditions to go on their private Mr. Foot introduced a bill to incorporate the National Cuba, indeed, under the regime of the Marquis Pezuela, from restriction, claiming that they have the right, equally sooner or later change the character of her history by a be placed upon an equal footing in determining whether mployed in the various departments of the government massacre of whites. The British government has so slavery may or may not be recognised as a domestic infar preserved Jamaica from a calamity so sweeping stitution in the ultimate formation of any and all States and so hideous. Her proceedings there, however, therefrom. have too faults-one that they are expensive, and To prohibit slavery within a Territory almost certainly House of Reference -After some unimport- well known that the British government, or, indeed, of population who would thus be thrown in without any other European government in danger of invasion or being counterbalanced by southern interests. revolution, would cede to the United States for money any To adopt the Douglas bill only leaves the question Our latest communications from Europe indicate such

eight, and nine, and, finally, to famine prices. As we mentioned in the Union months ago, the tempest of a famine

onsideration of the American people.

We may return to it with statistical arguments; but without their weight.

## The Question Briefly Stated.

ence, repudiated by acts. the boundary of free and slave territory, and was even

intent and effect, the principles of the Missouri Compro- who choose not to abolish it.

comes an important consideration in connexion with the

the other that they produce no power. And it is insures its becoming a free State, on account of the class

territories, or colonies, or imprisoned gems they hold on where it should be-in the hands of actual settlers, and equally within the control of the North and the South. It is not at all probable that slavery, if left unmolested Dean gave notice of his intention to move an amendment a settlement of this question. A war is evidently certain by the abolitionists, can be sustained for any great length liv.

The Reserved Rights of American Citizens. As the organization of Nebraska threatens a new

and comatose monarchies. A short crop, a wet harvest, inopportune in relation to the rights of American citizens war, the closing up of the Bosphorus, of the Danube, of who reside within the United States, but beyond the limthe Nile, has now brought upon England the horrors of its of any State. State-rights have been often investithe Irish famines, to which she has been so benevolent gated, but people's rights remain uninvestigated. The Contrary to the general expectation, the debate on the and so witty. It would be a moustrous argumentum ad constitution has, however, not left the people without re-Nebraska bill was postponed on yesterday until Friday hominsm to tell Europe now, in the language of the Duke served rights. It declares that "the powers not delegated next, when the subject will be resumed and continued of Norfolk, to cat "Bunns and Currie powder." It is to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited America who must now supply them with food—the first by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, place at the special request of Mr. Chase, who had the sinew of war and the last claim of riot. And to do so, or to the people" To ascertain, therefore, what powers floor, and who had the day before announced his pur- our neutral rights must be protected; if needs be, by arm- are reserved to people who reside beyond the limits of pose to reply to the speech of Judge Douglas. He was ing our merchant ships among these myriads of hungry any State, we have only to extract the powers that are "delegated to the United States by the constitution," and We merely indicate a few points on this subject for the that are "prohibited by it to the States," and all other powers which citizens of the United States can exercise belong to such people. The position is so plain that it the general truths above stated will, at all exents, not be might be easily formed into an algebraic equation, and demonstrated mathematically. And here we may note, incidentally, that men's notions are vague as to what constitutes a State. We usually speak as though a State consisted of a given portion of the earth rather than of portant suggestions relative to the establishment of a

The Question Briefly States.

If the Territory of Louisians, calcid to the florid States in the Control States of the Control States ence, repudiated by acts.

For thirty years the Compromise of Missouri formed right to admit or reject being placed expressly within the construction and use of all the parts—the lock, the primer, the boundary of free and slave territory, and was even the working the parts—the lock of the parts—the lock of

That the settlement of 1830 superseded and violated, in having chosen to abolish slavery, proscribe other States

contend it shows itself now in the matter of slavery—
it may show itself hereafter in some other form; and the
ousestion most interesting to the perpetuity of our conquestion most interesting to the perpetuity of our confederacy is how the minority can protect itself from aggrassion. Providence has implanted the remedy in every bold and candid positions which have hitherto won such admiration and drawn forth the percentage of th breast together with the tyranny, and as an antidote

The principle, that all powers not expressly granted to victim to the extent of his sufferance. To resistance Congress are reserved to the States and to the people, be- alone we owe the admission into the Union, in 1821, of Missouri with a compromise; and to more resistant and less conciliation we should have had Missouri with The people of the North may settle there with their out any compromise. We may say the same of all that strous to admit that island into our territories and to ena- families, property, and servants, without being questioned is nationally just in the acts of 1850. Compromises, which surrender a part for the security of the remainder, The people of the South insist upon their sovereign can only make the weak weaker, and the strong stronger. account and massacre those miserable and idle blacks. right to settle the same Territory with the same freedom Turkey tried the experiment with Russia years since, and is naturally called to try it again. Compromises for is fast attaining the grand climacteric of Hayti, and may with the North, to the benefits of the country, and should the sake of the Union can insure only a lingering death; for the time will come when the burdens accumulate sistance for the sake of the Union can preserve us endu-

by conciliation "will break the camel's back;" but resistance for the sake of the Union can preserve us enduringly by preventing the accumulation of any such burden. How resistance is to be made, and what shall consist it in the case of the Union can preserve us enduring the prevention of the sake of the Union can preserve us enduring the construction of the sake of the Union can preserve us enduring the sake of the Union can preserve us enduring the sake of the Union can preserve us enduring the sake of the State of th

loose, twelve dollars per arroba (25 Spanish pounds) when proceeding direct from the editors offices, and provided they are enclosed in the requisite form. Such publications, to circulate through the island, must pay 25 cents per ounce, Establishment of a Naval Gunnery School.

From the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce we extract the following im-

the boundary of free and slave territory, and was even respected in the admission of Texas when the prohibition was recognised as applicable to the northern portion of that State.

In 1850 the slavery issue was renewed with unparalleled vigor by the North. When the question of the admission of California came up, the North insisted upon mission of California came up, the North insisted upon whether we choose to be influenced thereby or not. Our confederacy is the offspring of the volition of each of its members, and the volition which created the confederacy which are some day fall to one's share. Liberarlapy must first be tendered, in order to obtain subjects for instruction, and expert gunners should be based on a complete knowledge of sallor-craft. Of course, such a class of men are not to be picked up in the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and subjects for \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and subjects for \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and subjects for \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the purities of or \$10 or \$12 per month, and the pur

plate engraving of the author.

Our Liones wire New Eyes. By a Yankee. With an

ent creed. In Hayti, the majority being black, proscribe mulattoes; and in our country, a majority of the States having chosen to abolish slavery, proscribe other States who choose not to abolish it.

The inherent tyranny of human nature is, therefore, the evil with which our confederacy will have continually to evil with which our confederacy will have continually to evil with which our confederacy will have continually to the control of the states of the places of the tour made by the author, "is a book of surpression of the state of the places of the places of the places of the places of the state of the state of the places of the state of the places of the state of the state of the places of the state of the places of the places of the state of the places of the state of the places of the plac most readable and instructive books of travels, embracing

England clergy hau, whose modes ye watrains his forth his book to the world without his name. T

## The Late Duels at Madrid

COSTRUGA TRESIDE T

following is a correct translation of a let by M. Soulé, ir, to Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, relates to his late duel with the Duke of Alba, and b

he date of Madrid, December 31: In your number of the 26th (27th) December is zer

segimning to end, predicated on a correspondence to the original publisher will not dare to give a name.

The following is my answer to the Messager, and

MADRID, December 30, To M. Rignon, Editor of the Messager of Bayonne.

I have the honor to be, &c., PIERRE SOULE.

Feather beds, hair and shuck mattresses
Mahogany rocking, castor, arm, and parior chairs
Do softs, hook cases, and secretaries
China, glass, and crockeryware
With a large lot of other articles which we deem unnece